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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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CONTENTS

NUMBER 23

COTTON

	PAGE
Canadian Cotton Consumption Up Slightly in October	15
U.S. Imports Less Cotton Linters This Season	15
Greek Cotton Production Increasing Under Government Subsidies	15

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

French Butter Exports Double	4
Finland Exporting More Butter	5
U.S. Poultry Meat Exports Continue Climb; Eggs Recover	16

FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS

Netherlands Oilseed Production Up Slightly in 1960	16
Greece's Edible Oil Supplies Short	19

FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Cambodian Exports of Major Crops Likely To Reach Postwar Highs	6
France Creates New Agricultural Marketing Fund	8
Mauritania Becomes 17th Independent African Country of 1960	19

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Mexican Winter Vegetable Season Begins	12
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GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS

Italy Reduces Rice Production	11
Canadian Wheat and Flour Exports on Uptrend	12
Poor Quality Slows Exports of Dutch Dry Peas	14
Pakistan's Wheat Seeding Delayed	14

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Breaks Out in England and Scotland	5
U.K. Bans Imports of Pork From South America	5
Northern Ireland Makes First Pork Shipment to U.S.	6
U.S. Lard Exports Up 12 Percent in January-September	6
Argentina's 1959-60 Wool Exports Decline Sharply	8
U.S. Tallow Exports Continue Heavy	9

(Continued on following page)

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

SUGAR, FIBERS, AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

Guatemala Creates National Coffee Association.....	12
Ghana Expects Record Cocoa Crop.....	16
Japanese Using More Soft Fibers.....	18

TOBACCO

Belgian Tobacco Imports Up In First Half of 1960	3
India Exporting More Tobacco This Year.....	3
Thai Cigarette Sales Continue To Rise.....	4
Austrian Tobacco Production Stable.....	4

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., Room 5922. Phone DUDley 8-3100.

Malaya: Citrus Producer, Citrus Market. Foreign Agriculture Circular FCF 6-60. 6 pp.

World Raisin Pack Down. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDF 3-60. 3 pp.

U.S. Dry Pea Exports Reach New Record. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDP 11-60. 6 pp.

U.S. Oilseed and Products Export Prospects Good for 1960-61. Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 30-60. 20 pp.

Australia--Important Market for U.S. Tobacco. Foreign Agriculture Circular FT 13-60. 8 pp.

A History of U.S. Dry Bean Exports by Class. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDP 12-60. 11 pp.

Distribution of Agricultural Trade, Africa and West Asia, 1955-58. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 18-60. 17 pp.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480. Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 11-60. 3 pp.

BELGIAN TOBACCO IMPORTS
UP IN FIRST HALF 1960

Belgian manufacturers imported 31.2 million pounds of tobacco in the first 6 months of 1960--1.6 million pounds more than January-June 1959 imports.

The United States supplied 8.9 million pounds in the January-June 1960 period--an increase of about 7.5 percent from 8.3 million pounds in the first half of 1959.

The U.S. share of the Belgian market rose to 28.5 percent this year, compared with 27.9 percent in January-June 1959. Other major suppliers in the first half of 1960, in order of importance, were: Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Brazil, Greece, and the Dominican Republic.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Belgium 1/, imports by country of origin,
January-June 1959 and 1960

Country of origin	January-June	
	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	8,270	8,894
Italy.....	975	681
Greece.....	2,108	2,242
Turkey.....	672	569
Indonesia.....	931	1,013
Dominican Republic.....	2,000	1,956
Brazil.....	2,310	2,352
Netherlands 2/.....	1,192	1,501
India.....	1,146	1,111
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	3,147	3,078
Others.....	6,846	7,831
Total.....	29,597	31,228

1/ Includes Luxembourg. 2/ Reexports.

INDIA EXPORTING MORE
TOBACCO THIS YEAR

India exported 58.2 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco during January-June 1960. This was 16 percent more than the 50.0 million shipped out in the first half of 1959.

Flue-cured leaf accounted for 41.6 million pounds of the 6-month exports and represented 72 percent of total shipments. This was a little less than the 44.4 million pounds of flue-cured exported a year earlier.

THAI CIGARETTE SALES CONTINUE TO RISE

Sales of Thailand's domestic brands of cigarettes during January-September 1960 totaled 6,695 million pieces--up 441 million from the first 9 months of 1959.

Sales of "Samit"--a brand containing a high proportion of U. S. leaf--rose to 300 million pieces for the first 9 months of 1960, compared with only 19 million in January-September 1959. "Gold City 85"--a king-size brand made almost entirely of U. S. leaf totaled 58 million this year. This brand was introduced in March 1960. "Gold City", regular, also contains mostly U. S. tobacco; sales of this brand were at the same level as in 1959.

Both "Gold City" brands, as well as "Samit", have been extensively advertised by the Thai Tobacco Monopoly through a joint market development program undertaken by the monopoly, the U. S. trade, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AUSTRIAN TOBACCO PRODUCTION STABLE

Austria grew 2 million pounds of tobacco in 1960--the same as in 1959. Yields were normal, but some of the crop was affected by blue mold, which has occurred in varying degree throughout most of Western Europe this past growing season.

Most of Austria's tobacco consists of light air-cured and cigar varieties; they supply about 8 percent of the country's total leaf tobacco requirements.

FRENCH BUTTER EXPORTS DOUBLE

Exports of butter from France in the first 9 months of 1960 totaled 40.8 million pounds, more than double those for the same months of 1959. Principal destinations this year were Italy (17.4 million pounds), the United Kingdom (8.2 million pounds), West Germany (7.4 million pounds), and Algeria (4.5 million pounds).

In this same period, French imports of butter rose to 33.2 million pounds, an increase of 45 percent over a year earlier. The bulk of the 1960 imports--more than 80 percent--was imported in the first quarter, most of it having been purchased late in 1959 when domestic production of butter was off sharply because of drought.

New Zealand has been the main supplier (7.8 million pounds). Large shipments have also been received from the Netherlands (7.2 million pounds), Argentina (7.1 million pounds), Australia (5.8 million pounds), and Denmark (3.5 million pounds).

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE BREAKS OUT IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

During early November, 94 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease were reported in England and Scotland in an 8-day period. The outbreaks are the most serious since 1951-52. Areas most affected are Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northumberland in eastern England, and the Scottish shires of Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, and Angus. These areas have been declared "controlled areas" to prevent further spread of the disease.

U.K. BANS IMPORTS OF PORK FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Effective February 1, 1961, the United Kingdom is banning imports of pork and pork variety meats from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil because of recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom.

Argentina may increase shipments of variety meats to other European countries that are big markets for U.S. meat products. U.S. pork variety meats are not being shipped to the United Kingdom because of sanitary controls for hog cholera. U.S. carcass pork is not shipped either, because of sanitary controls and also relatively low U.K. prices.

The United Kingdom imported 10.6 million pounds of pork and pork variety meats from Argentina in 1959. There were no significant shipments from Uruguay or Brazil. Chile normally does not export pork or pork products.

U.K. officials in announcing the ban stated that "evidence of the danger of foot-and-mouth disease virus being imported with pork and pork offal from these countries is now too strong to be ignored" and that they were imposing the ban "despite their reluctance to restrict the traditional meat trade with South America". Foot-and-mouth disease is endemic in the principal livestock-raising areas of the four countries cited. Cattle and sheep for export from these countries are channeled through recognized slaughter houses having ante mortem and post mortem inspection, and this control has effectively prevented the spread of this disease to the United Kingdom through beef and sheep carcasses. However, shipments of hogs are more difficult to control. Hogs are raised in smaller numbers on smaller farms, and are considered to be a greater source of foot-and-mouth infection than cattle or sheep.

FINLAND EXPORTING MORE BUTTER

Finnish butter exports rose to 45.1 million pounds during the first 9 months of 1960. This was 4.5 million pounds more than exports in the same period of 1959.

Of the 1960 shipments, 42.2 million pounds went to the United Kingdom, 1.6 million to West Germany (including quantities designated for U. S. forces stationed in that country), and 1.3 million to Czechoslovakia.

NORTHERN IRELAND MAKES FIRST PORK SHIPMENT TO U. S.

A Northern Ireland factory is making a trial shipment of about 16,000 pounds of hams and spareribs to the United States. The hams are all from Ulster pigs and the cuts are American style. This is the first shipment of pork to the United States from Northern Ireland, but there have been some shipments of beef this year.

Northern Ireland has about 1.1 million hogs (compared with 4.3 million in England and Wales) and is a surplus producer of meat and live animals; most of its surplus production goes to England--a large net importer of all kinds of meat. Hog numbers in Northern Ireland increased 17 percent from September 1959 to September 1960.

England and Wales cannot ship fresh or frozen meat to the United States because of foot-and-mouth disease.

CAMBODIAN EXPORTS OF MAJOR CROPS LIKELY TO REACH POSTWAR HIGHS

Exports this year of Cambodia's major crops--rice, corn, and rubber--will probably be the largest since before World War II. The value, however, may not be much, if any, higher than in 1959 because of lower prices, particularly for rubber.

According to statistics of the French Exporters' Association, Cambodian rice exports in the first 9 months of this year were 303,000 metric tons--exceeding the 1954 record by 8,000 tons. Corn exports, with the advent of the new crop, are rising. They totaled 104,000 metric tons through September. At this rate, the year's total will be the highest in 20 years. Rubber exports in the 9-month period were 28,000 metric tons, and a record export tonnage is in sight for 1960.

U.S. LARD EXPORTS UP 12 PERCENT

U.S. lard exports in the first 9 months of 1960 were 480 million pounds, compared with 429 million last year--an increase of 12 percent.

The United Kingdom continued to be the largest single market for U.S. lard, taking 266 million pounds (55 percent of total U.S. exports). Shipments to Cuba, though down slightly from last year, totaled 159 million pounds. These 2 markets accounted for over 88 percent of U.S. lard exports in the 9-month period this year. Shipments to Mexico, Guatemala, Bolivia, Peru, West Germany, and Yugoslavia declined sharply from last year.

Exports during the remainder of 1960 are expected to be lower, as prices are now 1 to 1.5 cents per pound above September 1960 prices. The price of loose lard in Chicago in mid-November was 10.25 cents per pound, compared with 7.75 cents a year earlier.

LARD (INCLUDING RENDERED PORK FAT:) U.S. exports by country of destination,
average 1951-55, annual 1958 and 1959, and January-September 1959 and 1960

Destination	Average				January-September	Increase or
	1951-55	1958	1959 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/	decrease(-)
	: 1,000 : pounds					
North America:						
Canada.....	6,497	5,108	4,070	1,613	12,533	+10,920
Mexico.....	31,823	14,565	10,524	8,843	6,433	-2,410
Panama Canal Zone.....	967	152	81	81	105	+24
Costa Rica.....	7,363	1,751	5,281	4,435	4,090	-345
El Salvador.....	4,299	3,190	2,603	2,006	2,476	+470
Guatemala.....	8,668	3,476	7,856	5,210	2,676	-2,534
Panama.....	6,560	7,177	4,612	3,329	2,389	-940
Cuba.....	157,427	165,302	217,033	164,055	158,502	-5,553
Haiti.....	6,725	7,246	7,550	5,973	7,112	+1,139
Netherlands(Antilles).....	1,066	295	415	332	280	-52
Other.....	1,870	1,422	1,632	1,287	1,615	+328
Total.....	233,265	209,684	261,657	197,164	198,211	+1,047
South America:						
Bolivia.....	3,755	696	6,252	5,063	2,724	-2,339
Brazil.....	2,088	--	55	18	62	+44
Colombia.....	3,359	--	26	11	100	+89
Ecuador.....	5,494	--	19	--	--	--
Peru.....	12,521	585	4,579	4,136	1,169	-2,967
Venezuela.....	3,640	402	609	453	464	+11
Other.....	134	268	1,774	1,480	731	-749
Total.....	30,991	1,951	13,314	11,161	5,250	-5,911
Europe:						
Austria.....	23,579	1,100	22	22	54	+32
France.....	1,104	140	106	--	280	+280
Germany, West.....	55,978	10,928	39,940	26,817	6,126	-20,691
Netherlands.....	33,114	--	1,547	1,301	688	-613
United Kingdom.....	124,685	146,451	274,603	181,882	265,903	+84,021
Yugoslavia.....	38,431	15,479	7,832	7,833	--	-7,833
Other.....	8,162	872	820	175	479	+304
Total.....	285,053	174,970	324,870	218,030	273,530	+55,500
Asia.....	5,197	2,245	3,045	1,828	2,665	+837
Other.....	130	--	1,276	827	57	-770
World total.....	554,636	388,850	604,162	429,010	479,713	+50,703

1/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

FRANCE CREATES NEW AGRICULTURAL MARKETING FUND

The French Government by a decree published in the Journal Officiel of November 5 has created a new agricultural stabilization fund to be known as FORMA (Fund for Orientation and Regularization of Agricultural Markets).

The decree also provides for a committee to operate the fund and advise the government in the areas of domestic marketing, foreign trade, and support prices for farm products. Nine of the 18 members of the committee will represent the government, and the other 9 will represent agricultural production and trade.

The new organization will replace several separate funds for individual agricultural commodities, combining and expanding them into a central marketing fund. Sections are to be set up to deal with problems encountered in marketing meat, milk and dairy products, poultry, fruit and vegetables, potatoes, and wine, brandy, and spirits. Other sections may be set up in the future by order of the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance. The decree establishing FORMA implements a provision of the basic Agricultural Orientation Law of August 5 (see Foreign Agriculture, September 1960).

ARGENTINA'S 1959-60 WOOL EXPORTS DECLINE SHARPLY

Argentina's exports of raw wool in 1959-60 dropped to 280 million pounds actual weight, compared with 368 million last year.

Shipments of all wool products in 1959-60 were equivalent to 366 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 440 million pounds a year earlier. The decline in exports and lower domestic consumption resulted in larger carry-over stocks on October 1, 1960. Stocks this year totaled 93 million pounds, 27 percent above last year's level.

Exports to most of the major destinations declined quite sharply, with only Japan, Belgium, and Poland taking increased quantities.

Most of Argentina's wool exports were fine crossbred and coarse cross-bred types. As usual, the United States took most of the coarse (carpet) wool exports and over 25 percent of the apparel wool. Japan, most of Western Europe, and Poland were the other major markets. The U.S.S.R., a relatively large buyer in 1958, sharply reduced its imports this year.

The exportable surplus for 1960-61 is estimated at 440.0 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 446.7 million pounds last season.

RAW WOOL: Argentine exports by country of destination,
actual weight, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59 1/

Country	Average		Annual			1959 change from 1958
	1951-55	1957 2/	1958	1959		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		
Belgium.....	15	4	12	14		+17
France.....	21	14	41	22		-46
Germany, West.....	16	5	24	18		-25
Italy.....	5	5	28	28		0
Netherlands.....	11	6	27	21		-22
Japan.....	22	18	19	24		+26
United Kingdom.....	33	20	59	49		-17
United States.....	107	61	103	69		-33
Total.....	230	133	313	245		-22
Sino-Soviet Bloc:						
Poland.....	1	9	13	16		+23
U.S.S.R.....	--	--	32	7		-78
Other Bloc.....	1	--	2	4		+100
Total.....	2	9	47	27		-43
Others.....	15	8	8	8		0
World total.....	247	150	368	280		-24

1/ Season beginning October 1 of year shown. 2/ Includes small amount of tops, noils, and other wool products.

Argentine Wool Federation.

U. S. TALLOW EXPORTS CONTINUE HEAVY

U.S. exports of inedible tallow and greases rose from 1,021,873 pounds during the first 9 months of 1959 to 1,284,734 pounds through September of this year, an increase of over 25 percent

Japan, Italy, and the Netherlands continue as the major destinations for U.S. tallow and greases. Shipments to these countries increased 47, 11, and 9 percent, respectively, during the first 9 months of this year and accounted for nearly 56 percent of total U.S. exports. Exports to West Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom have also increased consistently since the beginning of this year. Shipments to France and Belgium-Luxembourg, while above last year, did not maintain the same rate of increase as during the first 6 months of 1960.

With U.S. tallow prices relatively stable throughout the year and with no increase likely, exports should continue at record levels during the remainder of 1960. (See table on following page)

INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: U.S. exports, by country of destination,
average 1951-55, annual 1958 and 1959, January-September 1959 and 1960

Continent and country	Average				January-September	Increase or
	1951-55	1958	1959 2/	1959 2/	1960 2/	decrease (-)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:						
Canada.....	23,782	21,770	21,203	14,467	13,288	-1,179
Mexico.....	43,659	49,771	15,743	10,009	8,569	-1,440
El Salvador.....	3,842	1,017	2,522	745	6,885	+6,140
Guatemala.....	3,693	8,659	8,249	6,132	7,721	+1,589
Cuba.....	30,356	33,529	36,125	28,070	17,026	-11,044
Dominican Republic.....	3,709	4,176	5,644	4,027	4,217	+190
Other.....	6,623	7,919	9,171	7,980	10,695	+2,715
Total.....	115,664	126,841	98,657	71,430	68,401	-3,029
South America:						
Chile.....	6,097	236	2,085	1,856	145	-1,711
Colombia.....	15,140	17,928	23,514	17,956	19,394	+1,438
Ecuador.....	6,124	9,446	9,387	6,765	12,900	+6,135
Peru.....	9,769	6,879	8,751	6,809	5,442	-1,367
Other.....	4,574	7,234	11,700	9,410	10,949	+1,539
Total.....	41,704	41,723	55,437	42,796	48,830	+6,034
Europe:						
Austria.....	6,897	3,246	3,122	2,240	361	-1,879
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	61,071	24,281	46,188	23,249	29,720	+6,471
France.....	10,913	142	14,710	776	27,932	+27,156
Germany, West.....	87,515	32,988	81,886	56,629	68,687	+12,058
Ireland.....	6,126	79	1,771	1,768	---	-1,768
Italy.....	137,080	260,914	292,856	204,304	222,805	+18,501
Netherlands.....	139,534	139,623	265,500	194,154	214,703	+20,549
Norway.....	3,346	1,006	1,281	1,094	1,502	+408
Spain.....	3/ 1,741	1,392	9,957	2,119	29,698	+27,579
Switzerland.....	33,485	7,586	12,427	5,533	5,692	+159
United Kingdom.....	10,973	5,180	15,579	12,350	23,492	+11,142
Poland.....	4/ 5,694	34,597	52,577	38,644	37,256	-1,388
Yugoslavia.....	19,053	31,828	17,054	15,162	9,903	-5,259
Other.....	8,838	7,653	10,121	7,833	9,794	+1,961
Total.....	532,266	550,515	825,029	565,855	681,545	+115,690
Africa:						
Egypt.....	34,408	71,010	49,806	35,934	42,695	+6,761
Rhodesia - Nyasaland....	4,740	52	654	654	6	-648
Union of South Africa..	52,211	28,208	48,252	33,344	49,520	+16,176
Other.....	4,593	13,374	15,522	12,001	20,182	+8,181
Total.....	95,952	112,644	114,234	81,933	112,403	+30,470
Asia:						
China, Taiwan	15,434	19,408	28,194	21,399	14,495	-6,904
Iran.....	3/ 3,826	11,028	29,586	17,430	18,079	+649
Japan.....	161,025	216,858	263,852	187,658	276,243	+88,585
Korea.....	9,283	16,589	19,207	14,952	17,862	+2,910
Philippines.....	11,104	12,555	15,508	11,356	14,116	+2,760
Other.....	9,116	11,283	14,568	6,246	32,752	+26,506
Total.....	209,788	287,721	370,915	259,041	373,547	+114,506
Total world.....	995,376	1,119,444	1,464,274	5/ 1021,873	6/ 1284734	+262,861

1/ Includes inedible tallow, animal greases and fats, animal oils, n.e.s., oleic acid or red oil and stearic acid. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 1955 only. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Includes 818,090 pounds, destination unknown. 6/ Includes 8,000 pounds to Australia.

ITALY REDUCES RICE PRODUCTION

Italy's rice production in 1960, officially estimated at 640,000 metric tons (1,400 million pounds) of rough rice, is 10 percent below 1959, and 13 percent less than in 1958. Average output in 1950-54 was 838,000 tons.

Rice acreage decreased from 336,000 acres in 1959 to 311,000 acres. The reduction was nearly as large as that planned by the Ente Nazionale Risi in order to decrease stocks. Acreage in high-quality (medium to long-grain) rice was reduced 20 percent.

This type, being relatively high in price, has been difficult to export. One solution toward its disposal has been to increase domestic consumption, and to decrease consumption of short-grain varieties.

RICE (rough): Italian supply and distribution, years ending September 15, 1959-61

Item	1958-59	1959-60	Forecast 1960-61
	: 1,000 : metric tons	: 1,000 : metric tons	: 1,000 : metric tons
Supply:	:	:	:
Beginning stocks.....	56.0	105.0	170.9
Production.....	737.1	712.1	640.0
Imports.....	2.4	0	---
Total.....	795.5	817.1	810.9
Distribution:	:	:	:
Food.....	422.2	434.2	446.3
Animal feed.....	2.9	2.9	2.9
Seed.....	29.4	29.4	29.4
Industrial.....	11.8	11.8	11.8
Loss.....	2.9	2.9	2.9
Exports.....	221.3	165.0	165.0
Ending stocks.....	105.0	170.9	152.6
Total.....	795.5	817.1	810.9

Estimated rice exports in the 1959-60 marketing year ended September 15 were down about 25 percent. In the first 11 months, the latest period for which data are available, exports were 113,100 metric tons, compared with 221,300 tons in the full marketing year 1958-59.

About 50 percent of 1959-60 exports in the first 11 months were of semi-milled rice, mainly to (1,000 tons): Switzerland, 19.6; Germany, 15; Finland 8; and United Kingdom, 7. Principal destinations of the fully milled rice were Austria, 17.3; Netherlands, 2.3; and Belgium, 2. Around 9,300 tons of "mercantile milled" was shipped to the United Kingdom, and 50,000 tons of 20-percent broken rice to Indonesia.

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE SEASON BEGINS

The following Mexican vegetables crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona, between November 1 and November 15: peppers, 80,000 pounds; snap beans, 30,000; cucumbers, 10,000; squash, 1,000.

In addition to the vegetables, 2,000 pounds of dehydrated papaya and 1,000 pounds of dehydrated bananas crossed the border.

GUATEMALA CREATES NATIONAL COFFEE ASSOCIATION

Guatemala issued a decree on November 11, 1960, creating a National Coffee Association.

The association will carry out scientific research, experiments, and demonstrations, and will help promote credits for coffee growers. It will also be the only entity authorized to issue export and shipping permits, and will ensure that exports are within allowable quotas under the International Coffee Agreement. All coffee producers will be considered members of the association unless they indicate they do not want to belong. Buyers, exporters, and processors of coffee must, according to the decree, be registered.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS ON UPTREND

Canadian wheat and flour exports during the first quarter of 1960-61 totaled 75 million bushels, approximately 7 percent more than exports during July-September 1959. This increase resulted from larger shipments of wheat, as flour exports were slightly below last season.

Wheat exports were 65.7 million bushels, compared with 60.4 million a year earlier. Exports to most European countries increased substantially; more went to France (2.2 million bushels, compared with 18,000) and to Italy (3.8 million bushels, compared with 302,000). Exports to Japan rose to 15.6 million bushels from 11.5 million the previous season. However, no wheat went to India during the first 3 months of 1960-61, compared with 3.3 million bushels during July-September 1959.

Flour exports were about a half million bushels less than the 9.5 million exported last season. The British West Indies, Central America, and Chile took more than half of the 2.9 million bushels going to the Western Hemisphere; the United Kingdom took 2.6 million bushels out of the 2.9 million going to Europe; Japan and the Philippines took more than half of the 2.4 million exported to Asia.

Total exports during July-October are estimated to be about 10 percent larger than the 95 million bushels exported during the same months in 1959. During the first quarter (August-October) of the Canadian marketing year, total exports are expected to be from 8 to 10 million bushels larger than the 76 million exported during the first quarter of 1959-60.

**WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-September 1959 and July-September 1960**

Country of destination	July-September 1959			July-September 1960		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
British West Indies	1	1,271	1,272	—	766	766
Central America	55	415	470	17	437	454
Chile	--	17	17	—	520	520
Ecuador	323	--	323	698	1	699
Peru	998	2	1,000	--	1	1
Venezuela	756	1	757	885	5	890
Others	1,125	765	1,890	473	1,153	1,626
Total	3,258	2,471	5,729	2,073	2,883	4,956
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg ...	2,645	8	2,653	2,918	55	2,973
France	18	--	18	2,249	--	2,249
Germany, West	4,437	--	4,437	6,538	--	6,538
Italy	302	--	302	3,789	--	3,789
Netherlands	2,788	2	2,790	2,127	1	2,128
Norway	1,026	--	1,026	1,334	152	1,486
Switzerland	2,175	--	2,175	2,294	--	2,294
United Kingdom	21,315	3,547	24,862	22,403	2,615	25,018
Others	1,391	39	1,430	1,679	65	1,744
Total	36,097	3,596	39,693	45,331	2,888	48,219
Asia:						
India	3,334	--	3,334	--	--	--
Israel	517	--	517	513	69	582
Japan	11,474	328	11,802	15,575	340	15,915
Philippines	541	776	1,317	168	979	1,147
Others	2,616	1,290	3,906	173	1,051	1,224
Total	18,482	2,394	20,876	16,429	2,439	18,868
Africa:						
Union of South Africa:	2,013	--	2,013	1,065	--	1,065
Others	61	1,025	1,086	149	926	1,075
Total	2,074	1,025	3,099	1,214	926	2,140
Oceania	--	6	6	94	11	105
Unspecified 2/	531	--	531	557	--	557
World total	60,442	9,492	69,934	65,698	9,147	74,845

1/ In grain equivalent. 2/ Includes seed wheat.

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

POOR QUALITY SLOWS EXPORTS
OF DUTCH DRY PEAS

The Netherlands is having difficulty selling dry peas abroad this year; quality is below normal because of excessively wet weather during the growing season. The Netherlands is the largest dry pea producer in Europe and is second only to the United States as a pea exporter.

Dutch exports from August 1 to mid-November 1960 have been about one-half the volume exported during the same period last year. West Germany and the United Kingdom have been the principal importers of Dutch peas for many years, but this year West Germany has been buying slowly and in small lots. The United Kingdom is said to be buying large quantities in the United States.

Normally, West Germany imports 1 million bags of dry peas a year, of which an average of 625,000 bags come from the Netherlands. The United Kingdom imports 2 million bags, of which 500,000 to 600,000 come from the Netherlands.

PEAS, DRIED: Netherlands exports to West Germany and the United Kingdom, 1935-39 and 1950-54 averages, annual 1955-59

Destination	:Average: 1935-39:	Average: 1950-54:	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
:							
: - - - - - <u>1,000 bags (100-pounds each)</u> - - - - -							
Germany, West.....	17	403	522	661	612	631	694
United Kingdom.....	537	337	512	396	484	694	539

PAKISTAN'S WHEAT
SEEDING DELAYED

Seeding of Pakistan's 1961 wheat crop has been delayed because of inadequate soil moisture. Rainfall has been scanty and dryness held up preparation of the land for seeding and also prevented proper germination in acreage that had been seeded.

The present unfavorable outlook is reportedly causing the Pakistan Government great concern. If good rains are received, wheat could be seeded through December, but this is past the optimum time for best yields.

Wheat acreage in 1960 was at an alltime high of 12.2 million acres. This was 18 percent above the 1950-54 average of 10.4 million acres. Wheat production was also at a new high of 146 million bushels. Despite the high level of production, imports for 1960 are expected to total 50 million bushels, mostly from the United States.

CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION UP SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, was 29,113 bales (500 pounds gross) in October. This was 2 percent above September consumption of 28,630 bales, but 2 percent less than the 29,735 bales opened in October 1959.

Cotton consumption in the first 3 months (August-October) of the current season totaled 86,000 bales--down 2 percent from the 88,000 bales used in the corresponding 1959-60 period.

U. S. IMPORTS LESS COTTON LINTERS THIS SEASON

U. S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, totaled 16,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first 2 months (August-September) of the current season--down 45 percent from 29,000 bales in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Linters imports in September amounted to 9,000 bales, compared with 7,000 bales in August, and 16,000 in September 1959.

Principal sources of the August-September 1960 imports, with comparable 1959 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 8,000 bales (21,000); U.S.S.R. 3,000 (4,000); Brazil 2,000 (0); and Belgium 1,000 (0).

GREEK COTTON PRODUCTION INCREASING UNDER GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

The Greek Government recently announced that the cotton production subsidy initiated this season would be continued in 1961-62. The subsidy, in the form of direct payments to cotton producers, amounts to \$10.67 per acre planted for irrigated cotton and \$6.67 per acre for nonirrigated.

In response to the subsidy and other government measures designed to increase cotton production for export, cotton acreage in Greece rose from 325,000 acres in 1959-60 to a record of 411,000 acres in 1960-61. Acreage during the 1950-54 period averaged about 219,000 acres.

Cotton production in 1960-61, estimated at 331,000 bales (500 pounds gross), is also at a record level, exceeding the 1959-60 crop by 69,000 bales, or 26 percent. About two-thirds of cotton acreage is now irrigated.

Other types of government assistance designed to augment cotton production include expansion of irrigation facilities, variety limitation and improvement, more effective insect control, and financing of cotton exports.

GHANA EXPECTS RECORD COCOA CROP

Ghana, the world's largest cocoa producer, expects a record crop this year.

The current (1960-61) main-crop harvest is officially forecast at 324,000 long tons (725,760,000 pounds). This compares with 291,514 long tons (652,991,360 pounds) purchased from growers during the 1959-60 main-crop season.

It has also been announced that Ghana cocoa will be marketed from both London and Accra starting with the mid-crop in April 1961.

NETHERLANDS OILSEED PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY IN 1960

Oilseed production in the Netherlands in 1960 totaled 33,600 short tons, almost one-fifth larger than the 28,400 tons produced in 1959. The overall increase was due to the sharp expansion in flaxseed production; rapeseed and poppyseed output declined from a year earlier.

This year's production of the 3 principal oilseed crops was as follows in 1,000 short tons, with 1959 production in parentheses: flaxseed, 23.4 (15.5); rapeseed, 7.8 (8.4); and poppyseed, 2.4 (4.5).

U. S. POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS CONTINUE CLIMB; EGGS RECOVER

U. S. exports of poultry meat during the first 9 months of 1960 totaled 118.5 million pounds, compared with 86.6 million pounds in the same period of 1959.

Shipments of frozen chicken meat increased 25 percent to 90.7 million pounds, accounting for 77 percent of the 9-month total.

Due largely to increased takings by West Germany, turkey exports increased 9.6 million pounds to 15.6 million in the January-September 1960 period. Canned chicken exports increased 4.0 million pounds to 7.9 million pounds.

A rise of 3.4 million dozen in shipments of market eggs brought total shell egg exports to 14.1 million dozen. Market egg shipments were 9.5 million dozen; takings by Venezuela, the major market, recovered some from the low level of 1959.

Total exports of dried and frozen eggs were up 15 percent to 5.5 million pounds. The increase was due entirely to increased shipments of frozen eggs, as dried egg exports were down 0.1 million pounds to 4.3 million. Baby chick shipments were up 35 percent to 15.5 million head.

December 5, 1960

Foreign Crops and Markets

17

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: U. S. exports, January-September 1959 and 1960

Item	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1959		1960	1959 as % of 1959:		1960
		1,000 units	1,000 units	Percent	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Percent
Poultry, fresh or frozen:							
Broilers & fryers.....	Pound	54,205	60,660	112	15,838	17,281	109
Fowl.....	do.	18,521	30,073	162	4,749	6,790	143
Total chicken.....	do.	72,726	90,733	125	20,587	24,071	117
Turkeys.....	do.	5,978	15,583	261	2,257	5,216	231
Other poultry & game.....	do.	3,934	4,271	109	1,265	1,561	123
Total fresh or frozen poultry:	do.	82,638	110,587	134	24,109	30,848	128
Poultry, canned.....		3,925	7,881	217	1,080	2,090	194
Total poultry meat.....		85,563	118,468	137	25,189	32,938	131
Eggs & egg products:							
Market eggs.....	Dozen	6,131	9,460	154	2,265	3,559	157
Dried eggs.....	Pound	4,377	4,259	97	4,661	4,176	90
Frozen eggs.....	do.	402	1,245	310	137	478	349
Total.....		-----	-----	-----	7,063	8,213	116
Production stock:							
Baby chicks.....	Number	11,424	15,458	135	2,910	3,951	136
Hatching eggs.....	Dozen	5,405	4,646	86	5,965	5,493	92
Total.....		-----	-----	-----	8,875	9,444	106
Other live chickens.....	4,845	3,462	71	1,332	986	74	
Total value.....	Dollars	-----	-----	-----	42,459	51,581	121

JAPANESE USING MORE SOFT FIBERS

Japan's 1960 consumption of soft fibers (flax, hemp, ramie, and jute) is expected to reach 159.8 million pounds in 1960. This would be a 22 percent increase over 1959. Production is now estimated at 22.9 million pounds--up 1 percent from last year. Imports are estimated at 135.7 million pounds--a rise of 23 percent.

Jute is the most widely used fiber, but only relatively small quantities are grown domestically. Flax is the predominant Japanese-grown fiber. Domestic production of both jute and flax, as well as ramie, increased in 1960; but hemp declined.

Both consumption and imports of all the soft fibers have increased this year. Flax is imported mostly from Belgium; ramie from Communist China, the Philippines, and Brazil; and jute mainly from Pakistan. In the first half of 1960, most of the hemp came from Communist China, the U.S.S.R., and India; but India was the principal source in 1959, and Hong Kong in 1958.

Area planted to soft fibers in 1960 was as follows (with 1959 acreage in parentheses): flax 29,650 (30,150); hemp 4,940 (5,680); ramie 1,980 (1,980); jute 990 (990); total 37,560 (38,800).

SOFT FIBERS: Japanese supply and distribution, 1959 and 1960

Supply and distribution	Flax	Hemp	Ramie	Jute	Total
	: 1,000 : pounds				
1959					
Production.....	15,344	3,108	2,756	1,521	22,729
Beginning stocks.....	3,104	1/	997	15,633	19,734
Imports.....	1,962	320	10,445	97,997	110,724
Total supply.....	20,410	3,428	14,198	115,151	153,187
Consumption.....	17,835	3,428	11,720	98,290	131,273
Ending stocks.....	2,575	1/	2,478	16,861	21,914
Total distribution.....	20,410	3,428	14,198	115,151	153,187
1960 2/					
Production.....	15,741	2,756	2,866	1,543	22,906
Beginning stocks.....	2,575	1/	2,478	16,861	21,914
Imports.....	2,645	772	13,228	119,048	135,693
Total supply.....	20,961	3,528	18,572	137,452	180,513
Consumption.....	18,298	3,528	16,755	121,253	159,834
Ending stocks.....	2,663	1/	1,817	16,199	20,679
Total distribution.....	20,961	3,528	18,572	137,452	180,513

1/ Not available. 2/ Estimated. Compiled from official sources.

GREECE'S EDIBLE OIL SUPPLIES SHORT

The Greek Ministry of Commerce recently called for free dollar offers on 2,000 metric tons of soybean oil for immediate delivery, the bids to be opened November 29, 1960.

The Government of Greece feels that the current shortage of olive oil and rising prices require soybean oil before Public Law 480 shipments under the latest agreement can arrive in Greece.

MAURITANIA BECOMES 17TH INDEPENDENT AFRICAN COUNTRY OF 1960

With Mauritania's independence on November 28, all 8 territories of the former French West Africa are now separate, independent countries. Mauritania is the 17th African country to attain independence in 1960 and expects to become the 100th member of the United Nations.



The New York Times

The new nation has an area of 419,230 square miles (almost equal to the combined areas of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky). Much of it is in the Sahara.

Population is estimated at 530,000 Moorish nomads and 100,000 settled Negroes, plus 793 Europeans--making a total of 631,000.

Mauritania's economy is based chiefly on agriculture. However, because of the country's low rainfall, agriculture itself is not very productive. There are an estimated 5,500,000 sheep and goats, 1,000,000 cattle, and 300,000 camels.

Annual crop production includes 100,000 metric tons of millet, 10,000 tons of dates, and 3,000 tons of gum arabic.

Exploitation of iron ore at Fort Gouraud is expected to add considerably to Mauritania's national income. The World Bank has approved a \$66 million loan to MIFERMA, a company which will eventually mine 6 million tons of iron ore a year and ship it to Port Etienne on the Atlantic Ocean over a 415-mile railroad yet to be constructed.

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